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[From our Extra of the 4th instant.]
HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.
Settlement of the Oregon boundary question—Victorious advances of the U. S. Army in Mexico—Occupation of California by U. S. Naval forces, &c.

By the arrival of the barque Toulon, Captain Crosby, from the Islands, we have the gratifying news of the settlement of the Oregon boundary question, and the victorious advances of the American army in Mexico. Gen. Taylor's engagement with Gen. Arista occurred on 8th and 9th of May. 2,300 U. S. troops were opposed to 6000 Mexicans. The latter officially acknowledge the loss of 4,000 men, and all their artillery, baggage, stores, &c. The loss of the Americans was 30 killed, 16 of whom were officers, (including the gallant Major Ringold) and 140 wounded. "Matamoras is now in possession of the Americans; General Taylor is on his way to Saltillo and Monterey with 6000 men, and we have very little doubt that within two months he will have 25,000 men in the Capital and then make peace on his own terms," says a letter from Mazatlan, dated July 26, 1846.

All the ports in the Mexican gulf are now blockaded, but the mails are allowed to pass.

The castles of the port of Vera Cruz were to have been bombarded by the American fleet on the 4th of July last, but by last advice, the attack had been postponed until the arrival of the Pennsylvania, 120, and Ohio, 100 guns. The fleet then lying in off the port, consisted of the frigates Cumberland, Potomac, and Rariton, 60 guns each; steamers, Mississippi, and Princeton, sloop St. Marys, and brig Somers.

California is in possession of the U. S. Naval forces in the Pacific, under the command of Commodore Stockton. According to the "Polynesian" of Aug. 8th, Captain Fremont was at Monterey with 170 riflemen, preparing to go in quest of Castro and his troops, should that officer make further resistance.

From the Polynesian, August 29th.
SIXTY-SEVEN DAYS FROM NEW YORK—EIGHTY-TWO DAYS FROM EUROPE.

Just as our paper was going to press we received a copy of the 'New York Gazette and Times' of June 19th, in which we find the following:

"Oregon Treaty Ratified.—THE SENATE YESTERDAY RATIFIED THE TREATY UPON THE OREGON QUESTION BY A VOTE OF 41 TO 14—27 MAJORITY.—The Senate was full but Mr. Jernagin of Tenn., who refused to vote under instructions from the Legislature of his State to consent to no compromise.

The country will hail with joy this decision of the Senate."

We learn by private advices that the basis of the settlement of the Oregon question is 49 degrees 30 minutes latitude as the boundary, with the right of the free navigation of the Columbia to England until the expiration of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s charter.

June 18th.—A bill has passed to a second reading in the Senate, reducing postage in the U. S. to five cents per letter any distance.

A vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor has passed the House.

English underwriters have raised the rates of insurance on American vessels from 60 s. to 105 s. per cent. making the most of the fears of American merchants from Mexican privateers. The hostilities between the U. S. and Mexico has had a depressing influence upon the money market both at London and Paris. Mexican stock has of course declined.

The Mormons and Indians were committing great depredations on American property on the western frontier.

Orders have been sent, by the Minister of Marine in France, to Brest and other ports to reinforce the French squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, in consequence of the war between the United States and Mexico. The opposition prints are all on the side of the U. S. and predict the early conquest of Mexico. M. Thiers had made a violent attack on the policy of the cabinet, complaining

Oregon Spectator.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Vol. I. Oregon City, (Oregon Ter.) Thursday, November 12, 1846. No. 21.

that France had declared for England, her temporary ally, instead of the U. S. her permanent ally.

Apprehensions of another outbreak in Poland are entertained.

The Cholera had reappeared in Persia, and has crossed the Russian territory, advancing in a very irregular direction, and carrying death into the principal towns.

The Spanish government have withdrawn the use of Mahon from the United States' Naval forces in the Mediterranean.

We are indebted to the politeness of Dr. McLaughlin for the following:

Extract of a private letter from A. Forbes, Esq., Consul at Tepic, to Sir Geo. Seymour.

"I send you an American newspaper, which Mr. Bakhead has requested to be forwarded to you, and which shows that the Oregon question is entirely settled—the 49th degree is to run on to the Straits of Fuca, the whole Island of Vancouver being left in possession of England, and the said Straits of Fuca, Puget's Sound, &c., remaining free to both parties. The Columbia River is also to be free to both parties until the expiration of the Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company—when the whole to the south of the 49th degree is to belong to America, with the exceptions mentioned."

DR. WHITE'S LETTERS

A series of letters from Dr. Elijah White, in reference to Oregon, have appeared in the Washington Union, the government organ. We give the subjoined extracts from two of them:

Washington, Feb. 9, 1846.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR—Since penning my last number, I have been apprised of the course pursued by our President in rejecting the proffers of Great Britain to arbitrate upon our rights to Oregon, and here beg leave to say, in answer, to some grave questions from grave quarters, that as a representative delegated by their legislative body to speak forth their sentiments and wishes here, notwithstanding the citizens of Oregon feel mortified, chafed, and injured by the tardiness of government measures, they are true to the American eagle, and fully agree with the President in belief that Oregon is ours. And, depend upon it, they will fight under his banner, to the spilling of the heart's blood, rather than yield to Great Britain what they conceive to be clearly ours.

No, sir, let none doubt the right sentiments and feelings of our citizens in Oregon. They are patriotic to the last degree; and, though many of them are plain and unlettered, they are brave as Caesar; and I would to Heaven, the members of our present Congress would be induced at once to put into their hands the means to test their valor, and, my head for it, should a proper occasion present itself to defend our flag and the land of their adoption, if they act not well their part.

Sir, we have our Gilliams, Applegates, Fords, Burnetts, Lovejoy—Kentucky, Missouri, and Rocky mountain boys—making a little host of the most frank, ingenuous, valorous spirits anywhere to be met.

But, sir, I tremble for those brave, honest, intrepid men; for, while I reflect that not long since their little legislative body of thirteen members sat with the star-spangled banner waving over their heads in Oregon city only nine days to pass twenty-five bills in due form, for the regulation of their intercourse, I here find our national Congress sitting, talking, and discussing a much longer time without, as yet, having adopted a single measure for their benefit.

The advancement made in civilization by the numerous tribes of Indians in that remote and neglected portion of our territory, and the advantages, is a matter of fact, and the red men of that region

would almost seem to be of a different order from those with whom we have been in more familiar intercourse. A few years since, the face of a white man was almost unknown to them. Now, through the benevolent policy of the various Christian churches, and the indefatigable exertions of the missionaries in their employ, they have prescribed and well-adapted rules for their government, which are observed and respected to a degree worthy of the most intelligent whites.

They are turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, and, with but few of the necessary utensils in their possession, already produce sufficient in some places to meet their every want. Among some of the tribes, hunting has been almost entirely abandoned—many individuals looking wholly to the soil for support. The lands are represented as extremely fertile, and the climate healthy, agreeable, and uniform.

But to the Christian churches and pious missionaries are we not alone indebted for our improved and advanced state in Oregon; for while I ascribe much to the pious exertions of those devoted missionaries, in our early struggles both for the whites and Indians, and regard their cause the highest and noblest that ever engaged the heads or hearts of men, yet it is but just to say that through the benevolent policy of the Hudson Bay Company, a vast deal has been effected to better the condition of both whites and Indians in that territory. It was one of their chief traders that first taught the Keyuse tribe to look up through nature to nature's God for light, truth, and heaven; and it was he, too, who gave the first lessons and impulses to these poor red children of the forest in agriculture, which has been so successfully followed up by our esteemed friend Dr. Marcus Whitman, who with his intellectual lady, has been laboring with that interesting people for the last ten years. This tribe raise all the commodities peculiar to our western states, and live in a comfortable manner. Their country is a verdant and beautiful one, and their prospects for ultimate civilization encouraging.

The Nesperces are, upon the whole, the brightest example of the beneficial influence of missionary labor in that part of the world; and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony so distinctly favorable to a cause of such disinterested benevolence as that which has produced so happy a change in the condition of that remarkable people.

BEAUTIFUL.—The Portuguese give the very poetical name of *ajinhos* (little angels) to young children, when they die; and considering that they are at once translated to heaven, without the unpleasant passage through purgatory, instead of mourning for them, they rejoice, putting on their gayest attire; thus, at their funeral no one appears in black, and the parents are congratulated instead of consoled with. How much more rational are those who meet death with smiles, than those who look upon him as the King of Terrors.

CAMPOR LAUREL.—The camphor laurel grows in great abundance, and to a very considerable size, in the forests of Japan.

It is not uncommon in green houses in England. Every part of the tree smells strongly of camphor, which is obtained from the trunk, branches and roots by distillation. They are cut down into small pieces, and put into a still with a quantity of water. After the water has been kept boiling forty-eight hours, the camphor is found to adhere to straw, with which the head of the still is lined. In this state it is imported by the Dutch, and is called crude camphor. It is purified by a second sublimation in glass vessels, being mixed with quicklime, to combine with and prevent any empyreumatic oil with which it may be contaminated from subliming while the camphor concretes in the upper part of the vessel into cakes.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

"Be still, and heart! and cease repining:
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary."

Is thy heart faint and thy soul weary?
Thou art not a man to be deterred in the bright path of thy duty, or to give up without another and a greater effort, the high purpose of existence. There is something brilliant for thee yet, in the future, full of joy and contentment—a prize worthy all thy best endeavors. Why do you esteem those endeavors other than that which they truly are? You "struggle on!" nay it is the want of faith that makes the struggle, believe and thou shalt conquer. It is more than half the battle. "Faith is a great miracle-worker."

Achievement is the twin brother of Confidence, and it is unmanly not to give thy heart and soul where thou hast already pledged thy thought. Thought is but the process—the means, and the heart and soul are the mighty laborers of destiny. Though that destiny be two-fold, of goodness and joy—of evil and grief, yet art thou safe in thy purity of purpose, for the molehills of vice will be thrown into the shadow by the luster and beauty of thy virtuous ideal. It is easy to preach, yet it is infinitely easier to perform, if you will only welcome resolution to your aid—yield to your better nature.

Happiness is not hidden away in the nooks and crannies of the world, "the common lot" is full of it. It is blessing the hearth of humble life and making light the task of daily toil. It is near you now; why will you turn from it? The world is not so bad after all; it has much of that which affords real pleasure and delightful comfort, if you will but learn to love duty.

Duty is the guardian of that bright-eyed maiden Happiness, and to win her you must propitiate him. He may not seem lovable at first, but he gives so much in return for little attentions, that you very soon get to like him, and wonder that you ever did have thought him hard-hearted and unkind. Till at length you receive the high quon of all your trials, in a blissful union with I sweet and generous ward. G. L. C.

POETRY.—Poetry has a natural allegian with our best affections. It delights in the beauty and sublimity of the outward creation and of the soul. It indeed portrays, with terrible energy, the excesses of the passions; but they are passions which show a mighty nature, which are full of power, which command awe, and excite a deep, though shuddering sympathy. Its great tendency and purpose is, to carry the mind beyond and above the beaten, dusty, weary walks of ordinary life, to lift it into a purer element; and to breathe into it a more profound and generous emotion. It reveals to us the loveliness of nature, brings back the freshness of early feeling, revives the rush of simple pleasures, keeps unquenched the enthusiasm which warmed the spring-time of our being, refines youthful love, strengthens our interest in human nature by vivid delineations of its tenderest and loftiest feelings, spreads our sympathies over all classes of society, knits us by new ties with universal being, and, through the brightness of its prophetic visions, helps faith to lay hold on the future life.—W. E. Channing.

THE ALABAMA VOTER.—"Are you in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature?" asked a manager of an election in Alabama of a voter.

"Who?" says the voter, whose name was Aime Veasy, and, withal, tolerably green.

"Are you in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, sir?"

"Biennial Sessions?—I don't know him. Is he any kin to Reub. Sessions, sir? Ef he is, I'll be d-d ef you ketch me a vote' fur him! You never hearn me tell 'bout that ste I had long with Reub. Sessions, up in Shelby—did you?"

"Never mind your fights now, Mr. Veasy; answer, yea or nay."

"I does'nt know what you mean by your ya and na's; but I'll be d-d rattled ef I vote fur any uv the Sessions family, no how you can fix it! Bah! Biennial Sessions, indeed!—jest as much fit fur Gubner as fire is fur a ice-house!"

In Mexico, it is said, there are 8000 secular clergy, 1700 monks and 2000 nuns, owning property valued at \$100,000,000.

sion of all regular government, and the general insecurity of life and property attending the contests between the native Californians and the bands of settlers on the frontiers.

Gen. Ide on the 10th of July, resigned his military honors and flag to Lieut. Revere, U. S. N., who took possession of Sonoma, read the Commodore's proclamation and hoisted the stars and stripes under a salute, and in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Com. Stockton arrived at Monterey on the 20th July, and assumed the command. Fifty guns and several hundred men have landed from the squadron, and the American command is fortifying the newly acquired posts in a substantial manner. The custom house at Monterey has been fitted up as barracks. Orderly and strict guards patrol the streets, but the liberty of the inhabitants is not in fringed upon to any unnecessary extent. All grog shops have been closed, and a heavy penalty imposed upon those who sell ardent spirits to the soldiers and sailors of the American squadron.

American goods are now imported free of duty, and foreign goods at one quarter of former charges. A company of horse called the "California Dragoons," under the command of Purser Fauntleroy, has been established to patrol the coast and protect the inhabitants from the Indians. It is generally believed on the coast, that whatever policy may be adopted by the cabinet at Washington, on the reception of the news of the capture of California without a formal declaration of war, the country is forever lost to Mexico, and must become either a territory of the great republic or an independent government. Every thing was quiet at the latest dates, and business not materially deranged. The Mormons would not, it was anticipated, be favorably received either by the Californians or the American settlers.—*Polynesian*.

For the Oregon Spectator.

The Mogul received a serious injury on the 3d of this month, in the rapids above this place, known as McKinley's cut off; fortunately however, there were but about 250 bushels of wheat on board, and some articles belonging to the passengers. Had she been laden, as often is the case, to the guards, no doubt some lives would have been lost; but owing to the dexterity of the officers, as soon as she struck the rock, as many men as could be spared, were employed in keeping her clear of water, and to run her on shore was all the chance to keep her from sinking. The cargo was soon removed, and on examination, some timbers had started, and a large hole was discovered near the stern. We are sorry to hear that this valuable vessel has to be laid up, as she was creditably employed in taking the surplus produce from the farmers to market. The Mogul and Franklin, we understand by the captain, has taken from Champoeer alone, about fifteen thousand bushels of good, merchantable wheat this year, and thousands yet on hand at that place ready for shipment.

Go on, temperate Oregon, and show to the world, that we will learn our livelihood by the work of our own hands—that we can be governed by a moral influence, believing that our government will do us justice.

A. B.

For the Oregon Spectator.

In Honolulu, recently, a man was returning from a grog shop, all right and rich, claiming, at times, all sides of the street; meeting a man however, as bad as himself, running right and left, he passed him, after a trial, and exclaimed, looking round with a kickup, "well I passed between you, any-how."

Oregonians, pass around such men.

A. B.

Self knowledge will acquaint a man with the extent and capacity of his memory, and the right way of improving it.

MARRIED—By Rev. J. S. Griffin, at her father's residence in Tuahly Plains, on the 26th ult., Mr. HENRY BUXTON, Jr. to Miss ROSANNAH WOOLLY, formerly of Penn. but late of Missouri.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Geo. Abernethy and A. Beers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. ABERNETHY,
A. BEERS.

Oregon City, October 27, 1846.

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THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of the Oregon Milling Company, will continue the business as formerly
GEO. ABERNETHY.
October 27, 1846 321

To the Stockholders "Oregon Printing Association."

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Oregon Printing Association, are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, December 1st, at 6 P. M., at the Printing Office
JNO. P. BROOKS, Secretary.
Oregon City, Nov. 3, 1846. 21—2t

J. B. McClurg & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

JAMES B. MCCLURG, { HONOLULU, OAHU.
ALEXANDER G. ABELL, { SANDWICH ISLANDS.
HENRY CHEVER, {
Nov. 12, 1846. 21t

Yamhill County Court.
A SPECIAL TERM of the County Court of Yamhill County, will be held on the second Thursday, (10th) of December, A. D. 1846.
Nov. 12, 1846—21—2t

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Robert H. Poe, late of Tuahly county, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond and security as the law directs, and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said Robert H. Poe, are required to exhibit them within one year from the third day of last August, and all persons indebted to said estate, will make payment as the probate law directs, to
DAVID T. LENOX,
Nov. 12, 1846.—21t Administrator.

Notice
IS hereby given that on the twenty-fifth day of December, I will offer for sale at public vendue, the farm and claims belonging to the estate of Robert H. Poe, deceased. Said farm containing about thirty acres in cultivation, with a good log house—situate and being in Tuahly county, and adjoining to P. H. Burnett. The sale will take place upon the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. A credit of nine months will be given to the purchaser giving bond and good security.
DAVID T. LENOX,
Nov. 12, 1846.—21t Administrator.

Notice
I HEREBY forbid all persons from improving, or intruding upon any part or parcel of the claim made by HENRY WILLIAMSON on the 15th day of February, 1845, situated near Fort Vancouver—a description of which claim may be found recorded on page 115 of the Land Claim Record Book, at the Recorder's office in Oregon City. All persons are also cautioned against purchasing any portion of the above claim of any person except the subscriber, during said Williamson's absence.
M. R. ALDERMAN, Agent for
HENRY WILLIAMSON.
Nov. 12, 1846.—21—2t.

For Sale—By Private Contract.
THAT most eligible and desirable claim situated on the banks of the Cattlepootle river (called the Oaks). It is most advantageously situated for a large dairy, having a splendid range for stock and hogs. It is well wooded with the finest Oak in the country. On the claim are two log houses, one 28 by 14—the other 18 by 14—pig sties—framed barn, 52 by 27—also a house, wood prepared out of cedar, 40 by 25—and about 40 acres of land inclosed. The house is situated about 400 yards from the Cattlepootle, and about half mile from the Columbia, and within three hours ride of Vancouver. This claim will be disposed of at a moderate price. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.
A. LEE LEWIS.
The Oaks, Nov. 6, 1846.—21t

Clocks! Clocks! Clocks!
A FEW Fancy Metal Clocks for sale, at the store of John H. Couch, for available funds. An awful discount made for cash! No charge made for examining the article. For price, inquire at the store, or of
JOSEPH WATT.
Oct. 29th, 1846 20t

For Sale!!!
MY SAW MILL, situated near the county road leading from Tuahly Plains to Souvie's Island, about six miles from the latter place, and three from the former. The Mill is ready to go into operation as soon as the rains commence, and will run six months in the year, or the whole year, by the addition of an over-shot wheel, there being sufficient fall for one of thirty feet!!! There is also upon the same claim several other Mill situations, with sufficient fall to run any kind of machinery. This property will be sold very cheap. For terms, apply to
Oct. 16th, 1846—20t CHARLES MCKAY.

Telegraph Line.
RIGHT OF POWER.
THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the public that he proposes to run an express—rain or no rain—mud or no mud—load or no load—but not without pay—from Oregon and Linn Cities to Tuahly Plains during the coming season—leaving the two former places on Mondays and Thursdays, and the Plains on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The "cars" will be covered and every accommodation extended to passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the subscriber, proprietor and engineer, at Linn City.
S. H. L. MEEK.
Oct. 28, 1846. 20t

Medical.

D. R. A. T. LOCEV, Physician and Surgeon, respectfully tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Oregon City and vicinity, as a regular "Botanic Physician."

He has long since discarded the use of the murderous lancet, and with it the belief, that in "shedding man's blood," to restore life and health to his decayed and wasted energies, he can act in accordance with the principles of common humanity, or the dictates of reason or philosophy. He believes in purifying the currents of life, which are the seat of health or disease; and an accumulated experience of eighteen years practice in the States, has convinced him that, in Nature's ample garden, may be found herbs and plants of sufficient variety and efficacy, to remove, (by timely application,) any of the whole family of diseases to which man's frail nature is subject. Though bred to the study of mineral medicines, as are others, yet, from his knowledge of their effects, from conviction and choice, he has long since renounced, and denounced, the use of the bone rotting, flesh consuming minerals, falsely called remedies, which generate cramps and convulsions, and, in their consequences, subject the constitution to many abiding evils, to nervous excitement and debility, gradual consumption, and premature death.

Acting as Nature's ministers of relief, his medicines are prepared to stand the severest test. The subscriber is willing to stake on the result of the timely application of his remedies to the most inveterate diseases, his reputation as a practical physician, and his honor as a man. He will pay particular attention to the diseases of women and children, to which he has devoted much time. Obstetric cases promptly attended to in the City and country. Office and residence on Water-street, at the late residence of Mr. P. H. Hatch, where he may at all times be found, unless professionally absent.
Oct. 29, 1846 3m20

Dissolution.
THE HAT MANUFACTORY, by John Travers and William Glaser, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. GLASER,
JOHN TRAVERS.

TO CUSTOMERS.
The Manufacture of Hats will be carried on at the old stand by WM. GLASER, who has taken charge of the entire stock, and assumed the debts of the firm. Orders filled at the shortest notice.
W. GLASER.
Oregon City, Oct. 24th, 1846. 20t

Proposals for Locating the Seat of Government.
PURSUANT to a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, I hereby give notice, that sealed proposals, endorsed, "Proposals for locating the seat of Government," will be received at the Secretary's office, until Monday, the 30th day of November next, from all persons who may desire to give donations to the Government for the purpose of erecting Public Buildings and locating the seat of Government. Said proposals to state the amount proposed to be given—the kind of property in which it is to be paid, and the object for which the donation is intended, together with all the conditions connected therewith.

Given under my hand, at Oregon City, this twelfth day of October, 1846.
By the Governor. GEO. ABERNETHY.
FREDERICK PRIGG, Secretary. 19—4t

Multnomah Circulating Library.
THE SHAREHOLDERS are requested to meet on Tuesday, the 3rd of Nov. next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the house of A. Hood, Esq., Librarian, to elect Trustees and Officers for the ensuing year,—it being the annual meeting.
FREDC. PRIGG,
Oregon City, Oct. 14th, 1846—19t. Secretary.

Wagon and Cart Tire.
BAR IRON, suitable for Wagon and Cart Tire, assorted sizes, for sale at the Brick Store, Oregon City. Oct. 15, 1846. 19t

A. L. Lewis—LAND SURVEYOR.
A. L. Lewis respectfully announces to the public that he is ready at any time to survey any claims or landed property, when called upon. All orders forwarded to A. L. L., at the Oaks, below Vancouver, will be attended to. Sept. 29, 1846.—18t

Produce for Sale.
WHEAT, Oats, Corn, Pease, White Beans, and Potatoes. Also, Bacon, Salt Pork, Pork Hogs, and Breeding Sows.
Apply to the subscriber, at his house on the Yamhill river.
RANSOM CLARK.
Yamhill, Sept. 10th, 1846.—17t.

A. A. SKINNER
A. L. LOVEJOY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery, Oregon City. Having this day entered into co-partnership in the business of the Law, under the above style and name, L. and S. will attend to any professional business entrusted to their care; and will practice in the Supreme and Criminal Courts of Oregon Territory, and in the several County Courts.
Oct. 15, 1846. 19t.

LYNN CITY HOTEL.
THE undersigned proprietor of the LYNN CITY HOTEL, being permanently located, respectfully invites the citizens of Oregon to give him a call. Country produce will be taken in payment of dues. Having purchased the Ferry, I will fulfill the various contracts already entered into; and ferry my traveling customers free of expense.
The travelling public are respectfully informed that the ferry shall be punctually attended to, and every effort made to deserve the patronage of its old customers, and the community generally.
Oct. 15. 19 t A. H. FRIER.

CITY HOTEL.

BY H. M. KNIGHTON,
Oregon City.

The traveling community are respectfully invited to call. The City Hotel is undergoing repairs, and the proprietor feels safe in saying that when completed, his customers will feel more comfortable, as every necessary attention will be rendered to make them so. His table shall not be surpassed in the territory. Those who favor him with a call from the west side of the river, will receive home ferrage free.
Jan. 30, 1846—11t

Tavern and Tannery.
NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Oregon, that the undersigned is now occupying the stand formerly kept by Mulky, on the west side of the river, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may call on him. Terms—Ready pay, 25 cents per meal. Price for horse over night, 75 cents. All kinds of produce will be received for the same.
Also, 1,000 Hides Wanted, which he will tan on shares, or cash or store pay will be given. Hides will be received at any time at the above stand, and also, Hides coming down the river, can be left at Mr. Sharp's shop, above the Falls, where the undersigned will receive them.
C. D. SMITH.
Linn City, April 30, 1846—7t.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!
\$10,000 Reward for every one to attend to his own business.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public at large, that he has established himself in the Blacksmithing in general, in Oregon City, where he will keep on hand an assortment of Plows, which cannot be surpassed in the States. Persons wishing to purchase plows, can be accommodated with them, finished or unfinished. Also, Patent Pitch Forks, Hoes, Axes, and all kinds of mechanics' tools. As the subscriber has had long experience in machinery, he feels himself competent to execute all kinds of mill work, shingle machines, and thrashing machines of the best approved patents.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves on Main street, Oregon City.
D. C. INGLES.
February 19, 1846—2t

Farm for Sale.
The subscriber offers his valuable claim, in Tuahly plains, for sale. There are on the claim 80 acres in cultivation, under a good fence, with a log-cabin thereon, and also timber, framed dwelling and barn, a quantity of shingles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm, will do well to visit the above, as it will be sold on good terms. For further particulars, inquire of Wm. Burro, on the adjoining claim, or of the subscriber, at Portland May 28, 1846—9t A. COO.

WAGON AND CART BOXES, for sale at the Brick Store, Oregon City.
Oct. 15, 1846. 19t

Sale Stable and Feed Store,
Main and Third (cross) Streets, Oregon City.
HORSES bought and sold—all kinds of Oregon currency received in payment for Horses and Feed. N. B. A little of the feed from those who know themselves indebted, would be awful convenient. I will give good funds for a few good Mules.
S. W. MOSS.
Oregon City, Sept. 9, 1846. 17—1yt

Farm for Sale.
THAT superior and most desirable claim, situated on the Yamhill river, and occupied by the subscriber, is offered for sale on favorable terms. It is situated at about the center of Yamhill county, well watered, and the best timber in Oregon. The fences are superior, and buildings good. For price and terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
RANSOM CLARK.
Yamhill, Sept. 10th, 1846.—17t.

Farm to Let.
THE subscriber has two fields, containing 60 acres each, of old ground, equal to the best in Oregon, with good houses, barns, and out houses, which he is desirous of renting early in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, on the Yamhill river.
RANSOM CLARK.
Yamhill, Sept. 10th, 1846.—16t.

Caution.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons against purchasing a Note of hand, dated about the first of August last, calling for sixty bushels of wheat, to be delivered on the West bank of the Willamette River, opposite Oregon City, payable the 20th day of October, 1846, made payable to P. R. Hunt, the consideration for which said note was given, having entirely failed.
V. W. DAWSON.
Oregon City, Oct. 1st, 1846. 19 t.

The Oregon Spectator.
TERMS—Five dollars in advance; if not paid until the expiration of three months, six dollars, and if not paid at the expiration of six months, the directors reserve the right to discontinue.
Advertisements inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square of sixteen lines or less, for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.
All kinds of JOB WORK handbills, engraved at the shortest notice—payment in advance.

ANTHEM OF THE FREE.

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died;
Land of the pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country! thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our Father's God! to thee,
Author of Liberty!
To thee we sing;
Long may your land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!

ADDRESSES

OF COM. SLOAT AND COM. STOCKTON TO THE
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMMODORE SLOAT'S ADDRESS.

The Central Government of Mexico has commenced hostilities against the U. S. of America, by invading its territory, and attacking the troops of the U. S. stationed on the north side of the Rio Grande, with a force of seven thousand men under the command of Gen. Arista, which army was totally destroyed, and all their artillery, baggage, &c. captured on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two thousand three hundred men, under the command of Gen. Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the U. S. The two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the U. S. at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California, that although I come in arms, with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but on the contrary, as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the U. S. and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any portion of that nation, and all those they now enjoy, together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers for the administration of justice among themselves; and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State of the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent government, under which life, property, and the constitutional and lawful security to worship the Creator in a way most congenial to each one's own sense of duty, will be secured, all which unfortunately, the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions, and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people.

Under the flag of the U. S., California will be free from all such troubles and expense, and the country will rapidly advance and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as of course the laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the U. S. All manufactures and produce of the U. S. will be afforded free of any duty, and all foreign goods at one quarter the duty they now pay, thus creating a great increase in the value of real estate, and the products of California.

With the kind feelings I know the government and people of the U. S. entertain towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the Continent of America.

Such of the inhabitants of California, whether natives or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of citizenship and to live peaceably under the free government of the U. S. will be allowed time to dispose of their property and remove out of the country, if they choose; or remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

In full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the Judges, Aldermen, and other civil officers, to retain their offices and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquillity may not be disturbed, at least until the government of the territory can be

more definitely arranged. All persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under a color of right, shall have their titles and rights guaranteed to them.

All churches in possession of the Clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and privileges they now enjoy.

All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the U. S. ships and soldiers, will be paid for at fair rates, and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean.

GENERAL ORDER.

U. S. FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,
Harbor of Monterey, 7th July, 1846.

We are now about to land upon the territory of Mexico, with whom the U. S. are at war. To strike their flag, and hoist our own in place of it, is our duty. It is not only our duty to take California, but to preserve it afterwards, as a part of the U. S., at all hazards. To accomplish this, it is of the first importance to cultivate the good opinions of the inhabitants, and reconcile them to the change. We know how to take care of those who oppose us, but it is the peaceful and unoffending inhabitants whom we must reconcile. I scarcely consider it necessary to caution American seamen and marines against the detestable vice of plundering and maltreating unoffending inhabitants. But that no one may misunderstand his duty, the following regulations must be strictly adhered to, as no violation of them can hope to escape the severest punishment.

1st. On landing, no man is to leave the shore until the commanding officer gives the order to march.

2d. No gun is to be fired, or other act of hostility committed without express orders from the officer commanding the party.

3d. The officers and boat-keepers will keep their respective boats as close to the shore as they will safely float, taking care they do not lay aground, and remain in them prepared to defend themselves against attack; and attentively watch for signals from the ships, as well as from the party ashore.

4th. No man is to quit his ranks, or enter any house, on any pretext whatever, without express orders from an officer. Let every man avoid insult or offence to any unoffending inhabitant, and especially avoid that eternal disgrace which would attach to our names and to our country's name, by indignity or insult to a female.

5th. Plunder of any kind is strictly prohibited; not only does the plundering of the smallest article from a prize, prohibit all claim to prize money, but the offender must expect to be severely punished.

6th. Finally, let me entreat you, one and all, not to tarnish our hope of bright success, by any act that we shall hereafter be ashamed to own before God and our country.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander in Chief, &c.

COMMODORE STOCKTON'S ADDRESS.

The Mexican government and their military officers have without cause, for a year past, been threatening the United States with hostilities. They have recently, in pursuance of these threats, commenced hostilities by attacking with 7000 men, a detachment of 2000 U. S. troops, by whom they were signally defeated and routed. Gen. Castro, the commander in chief of the military forces of California, has violated every principle of international law, and national hospitality, by hunting and pursuing with several hundred soldiers, and with wicked intent, Capt. Fremont of the U. S. Army, who came here to refresh his men (about 40 in number) after a perilous journey across the mountains, on a scientific survey. For these repeated hostilities and outrages, military possession was ordered to be taken of Monterey and San Francisco, until redress could be obtained from the government of Mexico.

No let or hindrance was given or intended to be given to the civil authority of the territory, or to the exercise of its accustomed functions. The officers were invited to remain, and promised protection in the performance of their duties as magistrates, but they refused to do so, and have departed, leaving the country in a state of anarchy and confusion.

On assuming the command of the forces of the U. S. on the coast of California, both by sea and land, I find myself in possession of the ports of Monterey and San Francisco, with daily reports from the interior of scenes of rapine and blood, and murder. Three inoffensive American residents of the country, have within a few days been massacred in the most brutal manner, and there are no Californian officers who will arrest and bring the murderers to justice, although it is well known who they are and what they are. I must therefore, and will, as soon as I can, adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to bring these criminals to justice, and to restore peace and good order to the territory.

In the first place, however, I am constrained by every principle of national honor, as well as due regard for the safety and best interests of the people of California, to put an end at once, and by force, to the lawless depredations daily committed by Gen. Castro's men upon the persons and property of peaceful and unoffending inhabitants. I cannot therefore confine my operations to the quiet and undisturbed possession of the defenceless ports of Monterey and San Francisco, whilst the people elsewhere are suffering from lawless violence, but will immediately march against these boasting and abusive chiefs, who have not only violated every principle of national hospitality and good faith towards Capt. Fremont and his surveying party, but who, unless driven out, will, with the aid of the hostile Indians, keep this beautiful country in a constant state of revolution and blood, as well as against all others who may be found in arms, or aiding and abetting General Castro. The present General of the forces of California is an usurper, has been guilty of great offences, has impoverished and drained the country of almost its last dollar, and has deserted his post now when most needed. He has deluded, and deceived the inhabitants of California, and they wish his expulsion from the country. He came into power by rebellion and force, and by force he must be expelled. Mexico appears to have been compelled from time to time to abandon California to the mercies of any wicked man who could muster an hundred men in arms. The distances from her capital are so great, that she cannot, even in times of great distress, send timely aid to the inhabitants, and the lawless depredations upon their persons and property go invariably unpunished. She cannot or will not punish the chieftains, who one after the other have defied her power, and kept California in a constant state of revolt and misery.

The inhabitants are tired and disgusted with this constant succession of military usurpers, and this insecurity of life and property. They invoke my protection, and upon them I shall not make war. I require however, all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, to remain quiet at their respective homes and stations, and to obey the orders they receive from me, or by my authority, and if they do no injury or violence to that authority, none will be done to them. But notice is hereby given, that if any of the inhabitants of the country either abandon their dwelling, or do any injury to the arms of the U. S., or to any person in this territory, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly. No person whatever is to be troubled in consequence of any part he may heretofore have taken in the politics of the country, or for having been an adherent of Gen. Castro; and all persons who may have belonged to the government of Mexico, but who from this day acknowledge the authority of the existing laws, are to be treated in the same manner as other citizens of the United States, provided they are obedient to the laws, and to the orders they shall receive from me, or by my authority.

The commander in chief does not wish to possess himself of one foot of California for any other purpose, than as the only means to save from destruction the lives and property of the foreign residents and citizens of the territory who have invoked his protection. As soon, therefore as the officers of the civil law return to their proper duties under a regularly organized government, and give security for life, liberty and property alike to all, the forces under my command will be withdrawn, and the people left to manage their own affairs in their own way.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON,

Commander in chief, &c.

Monterey, July 31, 1846.

PRINTING.—BY J. N. MARSH.

Go into one of our civic Printing Offices, from which is daily leaping forth the bright impress of the editorial mind, in characters that shall never fade or die. Behold the swift winged Mercuries of the Press visiting every temple of science, every edifice from which knowledge can impart its stores, gathering it together and sending it forth anon to the thousands of minds in each of which it is immortal. There is more to astonish the mind itself, much more, in one of those printing offices, than in the catacombs of Egypt, the sable Magi of the East, the sages of antiquity, or the hidden oracles of Delphi—these morning and these evening sheets, going forth abroad into the world, assimilating mind with mind, and making man the neighbor of his fellow man, in spite of distance, mountains, or intervening seas. Here, then, in the "art preservative of all arts," do we find the germ, the element, the living material of earthly history, and the triumph of mind over matter.

God was the first Printer! He gave from his awful hand, amid the thunders and blackness of Sinai, the Tables of Stone, on which was printed the mind of God. The decalogue of all moral law, the claims of man upon man, and of God upon all.

Printing is the art that shall hand down to latest years, to remotest posterity, to innumerable millions, yet unborn of God, the thoughts of men who are living now; of men who lived centuries since; they defy time, and the printed inscriptions of these men shall live, too full of soul to be put into the same grave with their perishable bodies. It was a bright thought of that author who, in his dying moments, was just able to ask if the proof of his last work were corrected—"all corrected?" "Yes, all." "Then I shall have a complete edition in glory."

JEWISH INTREPIDITY.—Since the time of Daniel braving the den of lions, to which despotism had doomed him for his religion, and his three friends, fearlessly encountering the seven-fold heated furnace, conscientious Jews have ever been noted for their invincible intrepidity and perseverance. Recent foreign journals give the following thrilling incident:

On a late occasion the Emperor of Russia was reviewing his fleet, when two sailors particularly excited his attention, both by the precision with which they performed several difficult maneuvers, and by the agility and daring which they displayed. The Emperor was so much pleased, that he immediately promoted one to be a captain, and the other he appointed lieutenant on the spot. The men, however, were Jews, and there is an ukase forbidding Jews to wear an epaulette. The Admiral of the fleet, who stood by, knowing that they were Jews, stated the difficulty to his imperial Majesty. "Pahaw!" cried the Emperor, "that does not signify in the least—they shall immediately embrace the Greek religion of course." When this determination was communicated to the young men, knowing that remonstrance or refusal would be in vain, they requested the Emperor's permission to exhibit still more of their maneuvers, as he had not seen all that they could do. This being granted, they ascended to the topmast, embraced, and, locked in each other's arms, threw themselves into the sea and disappeared forever.

SPoon's LEXICON.—Democracy—A form of government in which all are sovereigns, except the woman—worth on an average, about \$4 64; a political party that is bound to enjoy "the largest liberty" any how it can be fixed.

Demonology—A treatise on evil spirits; in other words, a lecture on native American brandy.

Den—A cave for wild beasts; the building in which Congress meets.

Denunciation—The terrible and threatening thunder of an old Ramage printing press.

Depopulate—To apply a fine tooth comb to the caput of a school boy.

POWERFUL MAGNET.—A lecturer was dilating upon the power of a magnet, defying any one to show or name any thing surpassing its powers, when a man mounted the stand and told him that woman was the magnet of magnets, for, said he, if a loadstone could attract a piece of steel a foot or two, there was a young woman who, when he was a young man, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday, to have a chat with her.

For the Oregon Spectator.
TEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR.—At a late meeting of the Tualatin Plains Temperance Society, it was Resolved, That the secretary be appointed to furnish an article for the Spectator requesting the citizens of the several communities of the Territory, to engage in measures for the promotion of general, united, efficient and continued action in behalf of temperance.

In pursuance of the duty the above assigns me, I therefore respectfully request the privilege, in behalf of the society, of inviting through the Spectator, the attention of fellow citizens throughout the territory, to the objects specified in the above resolution.

It is presumed, fellow citizens, but that few of us who are now the inhabitants of this territory, have not been more or less conversant with the efforts made in other parts of the world in behalf of temperance; and it is doubtless equally true, that but few of us ever saw, as clearly as we see in Oregon, the beneficial effects of temperance, and the general advantages of being free from the circulation of intoxicating drink in the community. How many men, how many families, who in other parts of the world, were in fearful prospect of being engulfed in the squalled wretchedness and ruin of intemperance, do we behold in Oregon in all the comforts and prospects afforded by this new country now opening with so much interest before the world!

To the emigration now arising in our midst, and successfully terminating a long and tedious journey, which we have accomplished before you, when the routes were not as well surveyed, and the ways and means for overcoming the difficulties not as well understood, we tender our congratulations in your early arrival, and in your pleasure of meeting former acquaintances, more or less of whom you are astonished to see in so much better health, comfort, character and general prospects, for not having enjoyed strong drink in Oregon. There has not been for some months past as much general effort for this laudable object as formerly, and the fruits of this indolence you will see manifesting itself in efforts to establish distilleries to gratify the criminal avarice of a few in the destruction of many.

To old settlers and new, may we not say, the objects of temperance are not fully realized until the great mass of the people are intelligently in favor of total abstinence, and the youth and inexperienced, and those early led astray, are saved from the temptations and evils of exposing strong drinks in community? To obtain from the body of the people intelligent action on any subject, measures must be taken for bringing that subject before the minds of all, under circumstances favorable for obtaining accurate information touching the same. Hence the necessity of assembling the people in all chief places of concourse, where wisdom may speak on any and all subjects, asking for the co-operation of the public at large. To obtain united action, such meetings are also necessary for comparing views, and ascertaining the principles and measures upon which all the people can truly and cheerfully engage. To obtain efficient action, not only the measures and principles adopted must have the approbation and confidence of the people, but the people must make out their popular channels of operation, choose their agents and instrumentalities, and make the whole business their own, either by themselves or proxy. To obtain continued action, those measures having the confidence and approbation of the people, must be adopted and declared as the principles for future operation, and committees appointed for carrying out the will of the people as prescribed in their constituted forms, and especially for bringing the subject from time to time back to the consideration of the people, as having charge of their own business, and from whom the agents are to receive instruction. In this way, it is believed the people of Oregon can be engaged intelligently, unitedly, efficiently and continually in the work of securing to themselves and to posterity the great blessings of temperance.

To hope to obtain such important blessings as general temperance gives a people, in any other way, would be to abandon the leading principles governing the American people. It was the operation of these popular principles accomplishing every thing desirable in the relations of the human family, by the

Oregon Spectator.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Vol. I. Oregon City, (Oregon Ter.) Thursday, November 26, 1846. No. 22.

free choice of the people intelligently obtained, & at gave rise to the temperance principles which are radiating from New England throughout the world, and carrying triumph and blessings every where.

May we not hope then for a popular and cheerful movement on the part of the people of every part of Oregon where even a dozen persons can be assembled? Let the people of every neighborhood come together—(collected by one or more asking others to join in getting up an appointment) talk over temperance—our awful state if rum should get among the savages—the certainty of their getting it if it is in the community—the better state we are all in without it—appoint adjourned meetings—name some one to secure a speaker—come together in large numbers—profit by his reasoning, be amused by his anecdotes, circulate the pledge, send the names to the records of your county society, if you have one, or take measures for forming one, whose officers shall be associated with the officers of other county or general local societies, and in this way do your part in securing an "Oregon Temperance Union," whose members shall consist of the officers of the local societies, and in the Union Society, take care to secure an article declaring, that "the object of this society is, and ever shall be temperance, aside from every party consideration;" and in every way make it to command your own confidence and the confidence of every one else; make it the duty of the secretary of the "Union" to send copies of our temperance operations to the principal societies of the world, and ask for donations of their temperance publications, not for the purpose of boasting, but for the purpose of giving and obtaining information, and blessing others and obtaining their blessings, and making Oregon what the Creator has made it, a grand center in the western half of the globe, which is now opening into civilized existence, when the commerce of half the world is to play on every breeze before us, and we by temperance and her blessings, prepared to act well our part in the great drama of the world.

By vote of the Society,
J. S. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF
DELEGATES—MONDAY, NOV. 2ND, 1846.

Pursuant to a notice in the Spectator of Oct. 1st, a portion of the delegates met at Oregon City, who, upon agreement, met at the house of Hugh Burns, in Multnomah City, Tuesday 3d, at 9 o'clock.

On motion of Robert Moore, P. Foster was called to the chair, and on motion of H. Burns, Sam. McSwain was chosen secretary.

The roll being called, the delegates from the following counties appeared and answered to their names:

Tuality county—H. Burns and R. Moore. Champoe county—W. J. Bailey, J. Sanders, Jos. Barnaby, and P. Bernia.

Clackamas county—S. McSwain, P. Foster, H. Wright, H. M. Knighton, S. S. White and J. McCormick.

On motion of H. Burns, the meeting adjourned till 1 o'clock.

One o'clock, met according to adjournment.

On motion of W. J. Bailey, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we view with indignation and contempt, the unwarrantable, unjust and obnoxious efforts of certain individuals at a public meeting in Oregon City, held the 10th ult., for their attempt to deprive the citizens of this territory of their just rights, by recommending the delegates to this convention to memorialize Congress to make certain reserves, such as town sites, water falls, capes, &c., that have been settled for years, and at the present time, rapidly advancing in improvement.

On motion of H. Burns, the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the constituted authority, (the legislature) and that they are the proper body to memorialize the U. S. Congress on all matters and things touching the wants of the territory; and we recommend said legislature to petition the U. S. Government in behalf of the settlers of the territory, to allow the land law to remain under its present form, according to the Organic compact of Oregon.

A motion to adjourn, sine die, by S. S. White, was rejected.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. R. Moore, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it highly improper to interfere or meddle with the rights or locations of the present inhabitants of this territory: as from correct observation, we are convinced that such interference would be highly detrimental to the growth, prosperity and interests of the country.

W. J. Bailey offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend to the legislature to embody in the memorial, that all claim-jumpers, or persons interfering with the rights of others, touching land claims, shall not receive any land or donation in this territory.

A motion then to adjourn, by H. Wright, was rejected; and the following by R. Moore was offered and adopted.

Resolved, That we view it altogether unnecessary to obey the ipse dixit of the agitators in the late drama in exhibiting to the people, the necessity of memorializing Congress, or sending a delegate or messenger to that body.

On motion of Mr. Burns, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be signed by the president and secretary, and handed to the Editor of the Spectator for publication.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

PHILIP FOSTER, Chairman,
SAMUEL MCSWAIN, Secretary.

CONSEQUENCES OF GLORY.—Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent., into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent., flings himself back upon his chints bed, which has paid 22 per cent.—and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more.—Rev. Sydney Smith.

There's a man in this city, says the Now Orleans Picayune, who fancies himself a steamboat boiler. He is constantly suffering the most acute misery under the impression that his wife will blow him up.

From the London Punch.

AFTER DINNER SESSIONS OF THE COURT.

The following report of the trial of a prisoner "after dinner" will serve to show the expediency of discontinuing evening sittings, recommended by sir James Graham.

Judge (taking his seat).—Ha, ha, ha! very good, excellent, a capital joke, ha, ha! Counsel (coming in).—Ha, ha, ha! The wine's better than they gave us last session, ha, ha!

Jury (entering the box).—A very good house that, and the brandy and water prime; was'nt it?

Officer of the Court.—John Thompson! oh, that's the prisoner—(to the jailer.) John Thompson, you stand charged—

Jailer.—My name's not John Thompson. I don't stand charged—you mean the prisoner.

Officer of the Court.—Well, it's all the same. What does the prisoner say—guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner.—Not guilty.

1st Counsel.—Gentlemen of the jury, it is my painful duty to appear for the prosecutor—

Prisoner.—That's the gentleman who was paid to defend me.

2d Counsel.—Oh, then it's a mistake. You're for the defence, I am for the prosecution, ha, ha!

Judge.—That's a good joke—ahem, ahem! I mean to say the gravity of justice requires that we should sit—I say sit—every case that comes before us. Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted of having—

1st Counsel.—Your lordship mistakes, the man is not tried.

Judge.—These interruptions from the bar are very unbecoming. It is impossible I can sit here to be interrupted by counsel.

2d Counsel.—Call the first witness; what's his name?

Usher (calls).—"What's his name?" (A general laugh, in which the bench, bar, and jury join.)

Judge.—I must commit, if this sort of conduct is repeated. Prisoner at the bar, what have you to say to the charge?

1st Counsel.—My friend has not made out any case; I submit there is nothing to go to a jury.

Judge.—Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard such of the facts of this case as are capable of being conveyed to your knowledge. Gentlemen, the criminal law of this country draws a happy distinction between assumed guilt and guilt actually proved. In Hawkins's "Pleas of the Crown" you will find all this laid down much better than I can explain it to you. Gentlemen, I shall not detain you with any farther observations, but I leave the case in your hands, with the simple observation that if you have any doubt you must give the benefit of that doubt to the prisoner.

The Jury (laughing among themselves).—Of course we must let him off; we've heard nothing against him.

Foreman of the Jury.—We find the prisoner not guilty.

Clerk of the Court.—Both of them?

1st Counsel.—Both of them! There is but one. Really, Mr. Associate, this is very annoying.

Judge.—Prisoner at the bar, you have had a very narrow escape. If we see you here again, you will certainly be transported. You belong to a bad lot. I am quite convinced of that. Halloo! where's the prisoner?

Jailer.—He's gone, my lord.

Judge.—Gone! I wanted to warn him, (smiling at the bar.) These fellows are rather quick for us.

Counsel (tying up his papers).—Yes, my lord. Ha, ha, ha, ha! Are you going toward the Temple? I've got a cab waiting!

Jury (going).—Well, that's the way to get through the calendar, anyhow.

Usher (putting out the candles).—I believe you.

A DELICATE DISH.—It is said that Mr. Cushing, on being asked to dine with Mandarin Lin, discovered on his table something of which he ate exorbitantly, thinking it to be duck. Not speaking Chinese, and wishing to know what it was, he pointed to it, after he had finished, saying to his host interrogatively, "Quack, quack, quack?" The Mandarin, with equal brevity, replied, with a shake of the head, "Bow, wow, wow." Mr. Cushing's feelings can be imagined.



THE SPECTATOR.

GEO. L. CURRY, EDITOR—N. W. COLWELL, PRINTER.

Oregon City, November 26, 1846.

RESOLUTION passed by the Board of Directors of the Oregon Printing Association, at their meeting, Monday, Oct. 5th, 1846, and ordered to be inserted in the "Spectator" four times.

Whereas several subscribers to the "Oregon Spectator" have proffered pay for the paper in Oregon Scrip, which will not meet the liabilities of the Board—Therefore

Resolved,—That hereafter all persons subscribers to the "Oregon Spectator," be hereby informed that Oregon Scrip will not be received in payment for the paper.

Jno. P. Brooks, Secretary.
Oregon City, Oct. 5th, 1846.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANCOUVER.—We understand that the Hudson's Bay Company's bark, Vancouver, from the Sandwich Islands, has arrived at Victoria. She must bring news some ten days later than that brought by the Toulon. If it should be important, we shall publish it in an extra form, immediately upon receipt.

WE have the pleasure of stating that the recurrence of certain disagreeable circumstances in Champcoog county, alluded to in a recent number, was prevented by the timely and kindly interference of the Rev. Mr. Demare, through whose instrumentality an amicable adjustment of matters was brought about.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The members of the House of Representatives will assemble in this city on Tuesday next for organization. The names of the members are as follows: A. L. Lovejoy, Hiram Straight, W. G. T'Vault—Clackamas county: Angus McDonald, Jesse Looney, Robert Newell, A. Chamberlain—Champcoog county: Joseph L. Meek, Lawrence Hall, D. H. Lownsdale—Tuality county: A. H. Hembree, Thomas Jefferys—Yamhill county: Geo. Summers—Clatsop county: W. F. Tolmie—Lewis county: H. W. Peers—Vancouver county: J. D. Boon, J. E. Williams—Polk county. We cannot say with certainty who will be elected Speaker; there are several candidates for the honorable station; some of them well qualified to discharge the duties with credit and satisfaction.

We trust that one of the early acts of the House will be, to respond in an appropriate manner, to the memorial of Mr. Wilkes, concerning the subject of a railroad from the States to the Pacific Ocean. Although we may be able to do but little towards the achievement of this great and important undertaking, yet that little should not be withheld. It is the accumulation of the little that makes the infinite—the constant water-drop that wears away the stone.

Would it not be a judicious step, and one calculated to obtain its object, were the House to ask of Congress a "steam-tug," to operate at the mouth of the Columbia? With such an auxiliary, vessels could be towed in and out of the river, without being subjected to the delays and dangers which they are at present. This would greatly facilitate commerce and inevitably tend to its rapid increase.

We think that with commendable despatch, the House will be enabled to transact all business requisite in a short session.

THE EMIGRANTS.—Our latest intelligence concerning the emigrants who are on the southern route, comes to us from some gentlemen who have recently arrived in this place, after having "packed" into the settlements. At the time of their departure from the wagons (about twenty days since), which number altogether, as we are informed, only eighty, some few of the first were this side of the Callapaiah mountains; the most of them, however, were still engaged in crossing the Umpqua mountains. They had experienced considerable suffering, from exposure and hard labor, and bravely surmounted numerous difficulties. We regret to state that Mr. William Smith died instantaneously—probably occasioned by over exertion—in the Canyon of the Umpqua mountains. It is also our painful duty to record the death of David Tanner, of Iowa, and ——— Sallic, of Calloway county, Missouri, who died from wounds received in a skirmish with the Klamet Indians. In the same affair, Mr. Lippencott of New York city, a California emigrant, was seriously wounded in the knee. We were acquainted with the parties; Mr. Sallic, had left home in a rapidly declining state of health, which was as rapidly improved by the trip. He looked forward sanguinely to the enjoyment of a new life, as it were, in California, which an inscrutable Providence has prevented. Himself and two of his fellow emigrants have experienced the common lot—"In the midst of life, we are in death."

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

Since the transpiration of recent events in California, there are those who would seem to be gifted with the power of second sight, to see in the rise and successful progress of California, as a territory of the United States, certain irremediable evils to Oregon—its prospects blighted—its energy and enterprise prostrated—its welfare and prosperity departed. But we have no fears for such improbable results, and do not care a fig for such false prophecies. We say success to California under "the stars and stripes"—for we recognise in her, as in Oregon, the material for future great and powerful States. The interests of the two countries are widely different and yet closely interlocked. Oregon will be the vast produce and provision market of the Pacific countries. To her, they will look for the necessities of life and those various commodities that her fertile soil promises to yield in rare abundance, and the exchange of which with other nations, must create the wealth-returns of commerce. A development of her resources will work wonders towards giving her distinction and importance in the world's estimation. In this attainment, there will be miracles achieved in the space of a few years.

California has one of the noblest harbors in the world—mines of the precious metals in her flinty bosom—a climate agreeable, but not at all favorable to production generally, and adverse to some of the processes necessary to answer the demands of commerce—a country sparsely wooded, with not even a sufficiency of this useful and important material to supply the wants of population. In no respect does California enjoy such natural advantages as those with which Oregon has been blessed. In relation to her great harbor, Capt. Fremont justly observes:—

"There is no opening from the bay of San Francisco into the interior of the continent. The two rivers which flow into it, are comparatively short and not perpendicular to the coast, but lateral to it, and having their heads towards Oregon and southern California. They open lines of communication north and south, and not easterly; and thus this want of interior communication from the San Francisco bay, now fully ascertained, gives great additional value to the Columbia, which stands alone as the only great river on the Pacific slope of our continent which leads from the ocean to the Rocky mountains, and opens a line of communication from the sea to the valley of the Mississippi."

Notwithstanding her mines of gold and silver, California never can be an independent country. Bread and meat are such substantial and necessary articles, that without them, a nation cannot but be dependant. Her climate and soil (from frequent inundation,) are not adapted to the certain and prolific growth of the material for the former; although the home supply of the latter article for a time, may be found to answer the demands of a limited population.

There need be no fears entertained for Oregon. She stands on a secure foundation, possessing the means of her own maintenance and the resources of a high independency. As a rapturous friend said, "she will be the unfailing granary, grist and saw mill of the countries on the Pacific," and we may add, with such an harbor as Puget's Sound, such intersecting lines of water communication and such an outlet as the grand Columbia, with its steamers soon to be, Oregon may exult and rely upon a cloudless future of uninterrupted prosperity, and her people enjoy that wealth and happiness which is the reward of indefatigable industry and courageous enterprise.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It is quite time that some system of public instruction was established. Some commencement should be made—some foundation laid, however susceptible it might be of improvement hereafter. The subject of education has been rather neglected among us, though not inexorably so, perhaps. The people of this country have had much to do, and have accomplished much within a few years; matters of imperative necessity engaged their attention and demanded their prompt action; shoulder to shoulder, they have worked together for the general good, with an unanimity truly surprising, even in the times of least hope. They have come out of darkness into light; out of the wilderness into the abode of happy civilization; out of the period of trial into that of comparative ease and prosperity.

The present is a suitable time to make some provision for the general instruction of the youth of the country. Whatever provisions are made, let them be made with a befitting generosity. The subject of education is too important in its consequences to be narrowed down to the limits of enervating laws. Let the laws' guardianship be general in its character and liberal, even to prodigality, in its spirit.

We are happy to state that the Board of Directors of the "Printing Association," in view of the great scarcity of school books generally, and the pressing demand for spelling books, have made arrangements to print an edition of two thousand copies of "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," somewhat abridged, which they will have ready for delivery about the middle of next January, and will be enabled to furnish them at a very low price.

MY BRIDE.

BY GEO. L. CURRY.

"Love Truth, woo her—make her as thy bride."

Brownson
Oh! sacred daughter of the God-head, Truth!
Thou who art always beautiful and young!
In the wild—wooing—whispering joy of youth,
In the sweet—softened speech of sage's tongue.

In wildest nature, or in cultured art,
The same pure spirit through creation wide;
In wooing—worship, I give up my heart
To thee, thou loveliest! for thou art my bride.

Oh! bravely with me share life's lingering ills,
And teach my spirit all its pains to bear,
So manhood yields not to the blighting chills
Of disappointment and corroding care

In thy rich raiment clothe my every thought,
And make my actions worthy of thy name,
That I may mourn not over what is wrought,
But feel my being brighten in thy fame

Though calumny and error may pretend
To mar thy purpose, and those beauties sweet,
Yet thou art powerful 'and in the end
I know thy triumph will be all complete.

Give me thy heart, for thou hast all of mine;
I'm going forth to battle in thy cause!
The strong—the proud—shall own thee as divine,
And Wrong bow down unto thy righteous laws.

"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL"—In another column will be found an article over the signature of "Moses Harris," in which we are charged with an "attempt to forestall public opinion," inasmuch, as in the discharge of our editorial duties, we had occasion to prepare and publish an article in which we simply gave, in a statement of facts, all the intelligence that we could obtain concerning the emigration, without any reference, in word, or even in thought, as to the comparative merits of the routes by which emigrants have arrived here this season. We do not know, however, that we would have hesitated in giving the information in question, had it actually been necessary to have gone into an argument as to the merits of these routes. We are not easily deterred in the performance of any thing that we esteem to be a duty. As to the charge of forestalling public opinion, we refer our readers with a great deal of pleasure, to the article complained of, and feel well assured that every unprejudiced mind cannot fail to perceive how unfounded is the charge.

We have a "bone to pick" with Mr. Harris; for, by the article over his signature, he makes it our unpleasant duty, not only to deny some of his asseverated facts, but to prove that which is quite the reverse. It is hardly worth while to state, in passing, that in no single instance has Mr. Harris quoted our language correctly: almost any sentence can be so perverted as to mean what was not intended. There is no occasion to quibble or use sophistry in this matter. If the emigrants by the southern route "arrived in the valley west of the Cascade mountains more than five weeks ago," what then? They might suffer and starve on this side just as easily as on the other;—the settlements, Mr. Harris, the settlements, what time did they arrive at the settlements, their destination? or, have they yet arrived? What's the use of saying "the families who have abandoned their wagons amount to one only"? Did not Mr. James Campbell abandon two, Davidson, one, Vanderpool, one, Long, one, Van Beber, one, and Watkins, one?

They did, and we have evidence to establish the same. It is not wise to live in glass houses and throw stones.

We are not aware that there are any emigrants by the Mount Hood road, who are yet in the mountains and unable to get through this season, as intimated by Mr. Harris; on the contrary, we know that there are none. The rearward company, consisting of seven wagons, arrived here during the first week in the present month.

We have not the space, if we had the inclination, at this time to argue as to the advantages or disadvantages of either route; the pleasure, therefore, of surprising Mr. Harris and his friends with an exposition of our views thereupon, is unavoidably deferred to some future occasion. Far be it from us to speak disparagingly of any scientific undertaking—much less of one that promised such important beneficial consequences to Oregon. Nor would we withhold from any member of that exploring party, a single iota of his deserts. We mentioned Messrs. Goff and Applegate, because theirs were the only names that we knew of the party; nor do we now know the number or names of the gentlemen who composed the expedition.

A word more and we have done. We do not love to be found fault with without the shadow of a cause, nor will we permit ourselves to be charged falsely and unjustly, especially by those whose fears would seem to be the only source of their imputations.

As the editor of this paper, we write and publish that which we believe to be the truth, with the promotion of the general interest always in view; and it is to be hoped that we shall continue to have nerve enough to pursue this course regardless of consequences.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A Baltimore paper of recent date publishes the following incident under the head of police reports:

A few days since, a decently clad female presented herself at one of our offices, and requested the magistrate to send her to the Alms House. Her manner and language denoted that she had seen better days, and while she begged the officer to grant her last request, the tears in rapid course trickled down her furrowed cheeks, and her sobs choked her utterance, as she tried to tell her mournful story. The officer as in duty bound, asked her name, when she replied in a manner that brought the tears from the eyes of those sturdy minions of the law, whose hearts are necessarily steeled to pity and the finer feelings of the man.

"Ask me not my name," she cried, "let me bear in silence and unknown the fate an inscrutable Providence has meted out to me, but let not aged parents, fond brothers and loving sisters, hear that I—that I have died an inmate of an Alms House and the recipient of public charity."

"I will grant your desire," the magistrate replied, "but if I knew more of your history and circumstances, I might probably do something better for you."

"I will tell what I dare tell, if you will believe that I speak the truth, and use your influence to obtain me some situation in which I can but obtain me an honorable living," was her impassioned answer.

The magistrate promised to do all he could for her, and alleviate her situation as much as possible.

"May Heaven bless you, sir!" she said, and told her mournful and thrilling concatenation of suffering and perversity, commingled with sobs and the actual feelings of the woman.

"Two years ago, sir, I was happy, and knew not what it was to want; my parents were rich, and owned one of the finest plantations in a Southern state: I was but young—not twenty—but I had my suitors, the sons of wealthy men, yet I loved them not; no one of the gaudy throng had as yet made an impression on my heart. There was in the neighborhood a poor but manly youth, the teacher of our district school; he visited our house, and was treated with all the respect and attention that other visitors received, and I—I, sir, fell in love with that man, and it was reciprocated. My father soon discovered the secret, and forbade him ever to cross his threshold again. Need I say, sir, we met clandestinely and were married; we fled and took up our residence in this city. My husband taught an academy for a livelihood, and for eighteen months we were happy; but then my husband was taken sick, and he—he died! Yes—oh God! he died!—and I was left alone among strangers. I wrote to my parents, asking their forgiveness—but my letter was returned unopened. My little means were exhausted, and I must starve or go to the refuge of poverty—the Alms House; but it will not last long—the sands of my life are nearly run out, and I look for a refuge from this world's miseries in—my grave!"

She ended, and every eye present was wet with sympathy for her unhappy situation. One gentleman present, with a noble, generous and manly feeling, characteristic of "nature's noblemen," came forward and offered her a home and asylum beneath his roof, which, we need not add, was cheerfully accepted, and she left the office with the prospect of happier days.

Thus it is in this world, misfortune dares place her ruthless hands upon victims of every grade, and the sons and daughters of luxury sometimes drink of the bitter dregs of the cup of misery and penury!

GOSSAMERS.—In 1750 a celebrated naturalist followed a butterfly nine miles before he could catch it. In 1845 a beautiful lady followed a butterfly a whole summer, and, when she caught it, found it was "only a worm with wings."

☞ A Kentucky girl, marrying a fellow of mean reputation, was taken to task for it by her uncle. "I know uncle," replied she, "that Joe is not good for much; but he said I dare not have him, and I won't take a stump from anybody."

☞ There is this difference between happiness and wisdom. He that thinks himself the happiest man is really so, but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

For the Oregon Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:—As the people of the United States as well as those of Oregon, are deeply interested in the success of the company who have lately returned from exploring a southern route from the United States to this valley, it is the intention of that party in due season to give to their fellow citizens, whose philanthropy has prompted them to contribute to the success of this arduous undertaking, a full report of their travels and discoveries; and until such report is ready to be made public, it is certainly doing an injustice to those who have been engaged in this important service, to attempt to forestall public opinion, by the publication of such statements as are made in an editorial article headed "The Emigration," which appeared in the 20th number of the Spectator.

Notwithstanding the "early and safe arrival of all the emigration by the Mount Hood road," it appears that some are yet in the mountains, and many more beyond, who cannot either safely or unsafely, arrive by the Mount Hood road this season, and those who have succeeded in passing the mountains have suffered losses in proportion to their numbers, full as great, as any previous emigration; some of those last getting through, having lost half, and others the whole, of their animals.

Facts, so far from proving favorable to the old road, go to show the decided advantage of the new. The emigrants on the new route, though greatly delayed by sickness, and the opening and breaking the way over timbered mountains and trackless plains, have arrived in the valley west of the Cascade mountains more than five weeks ago, and "the families who have abandoned their wagons" amount to one only. This they have done by traveling a distance not exceeding that from Fort Hall to Wallawalla, and without meeting the tenth part of the natural obstacles encountered on the old route. From the Rogue river valley to Oregon City, in less than ten years, there will be continuous settlements, there being but two narrow ridges of coast mountain between; the one sixteen, the other eight miles over.

Were you, Mr. Editor, to take the trouble to examine the files of your paper, you would find that others, as well as Goff and Applegate, have spent their time and money in the public service, and are equally deserving the praise or censure of the public. And as the hope of pecuniary reward had no share in inducing them to undertake an expedition which was justly considered one of great danger, labor and privation, they have with equal magnanimity brought it to a successful issue. From the emigrants who are traveling the new road, they have neither asked nor received any thing except by purchase; and to those who have assisted them in opening the road, they have bound themselves as individuals to the payment of one dollar and fifty cents per day.

Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, the company to which I am proud to belong, did not leave their homes to ride a few days up the Willamette river and return with a false report to the people: they went seriously determined to find a road, if one was to be found; they went actuated by the purest motives, and in the spirit of patriotism and philanthropy, and were more than successful.

They have explored and opened a wagon road to the western valley of Oregon which may be traveled at any and at all seasons, by a shorter and in all respects better route than any heretofore known.

They have made it easy for wagons to pass between Oregon and California, which has hitherto been impracticable.

They have found a way by which the southern rivers of Oregon may be connected by rail road to the bay of San Francisco without crossing a single hill.

On the road they have found a mail may be carried at all seasons, and a rail road may reach the Bay of San Francisco from the U. S. without crossing the Sierra Nevada, or, to the Willamette, without crossing the Cascade Mountains.

And lastly, by their own unassisted means, they have succeeded in establishing a connecting link between the waters of Oregon, and those of the great interior basin of California, before unknown, and which one of the ablest explorers in the service of the United States attempted, without success.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the achievements of the exploring party, which envy and cupidity would render nugatory!!!

As I have stated nothing that I am unable to establish, I have nothing to conceal from the public.

MOSES HARRIS.

✠ The dissolute take pleasure in scoffing at virtue, but they dread it when, with the penetration which fathoms them, it combines the courage that is above being afraid of them.

✠ MARRIED—In Clackamas county, on the 19th of November, instant, by A. Hood, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY to Miss MARY JANE CHAMBERS.

In the hope-colored future, paths of pleasantness; In the rich sunshine of prosperity, Many and long their years of happiness.

In Oregon City, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., by Rev. H. Johnson, Mr. JOHN P. BROOKS to Miss MARY ANN THOMAS.

All things in nature have a united rare—
A harmony divine;
The dew-drop clings to the flow'et fair,
And water turn'd to wine.
Adown life's slope, long, long and sunny ways—
Unnumbered joys we crave—
To bless the wedded pair with prosperous days,
In actions fair and brave.

New Arrangement.

THE undersigned will furnish the best accommodation in his power, to both Man and Horse, and will charge nothing at all, as he will expect ready pay in all cases. Horses Bought and Sold as usual.
N. B. \$200 of Oregon Scrip wanted in exchange for Horses, or payment of outstanding accounts.

S. W. MOSS.
Willamette Falls, Nov. 26, 1846. 221f.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Geo. ABERNETHY and A. Beers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE ABERNETHY,
A. BEERS.
Oregon City, October 27, 1846. 3121

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of the Oregon Milling Company, will continue the business as formerly.
GEO. ABERNETHY.
October 27, 1846. 3121

To the Stockholders "Oregon Printing Association."

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Oregon Printing Association, are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, December 1st, at 6 P. M., at the Printing Office.

JNO. P. BROOKS, Secretary.
Oregon City, Nov. 3, 1846. 21—21

J. B. McClurg & Co.

SHIP CHANDLERS,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

JAMES B. McClURG, } HONOLULU, OAHU,
ALEXANDER G. ABELL, } SANDWICH ISLANDS.
HENRY CHEVER, }
Nov. 12, 1846. 211f

Yamhill County Court.

A SPECIAL TERM of the County Court of Yamhill County, will be held on the second Thursday, (10th) of December, A. D. 1846.
Nov. 12, 1846.—21—21

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Robert H. Poe, late of Tuality county, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond and security as the law directs; and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said Robert H. Poe, are required to exhibit them within one year from the third day of last August, and all persons indebted to said estate, will make payment as the probate law directs, to
DAVID T. LENOX,
Nov. 12, 1846.—211f Administrator.

Notice

IS hereby given that on the twenty-fifth day of December, I will offer for sale at public vendue, the farm and claim belonging to the estate of Robert H. Poe, deceased. Said farm containing about thirty acres in cultivation, with a good log house—situate and being in Tuality county, and adjoining to P. H. Burlett. The sale will take place upon the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. A credit of nine months will be given to the purchaser giving bond and good security.

DAVID T. LENOX,
Nov. 12, 1846.—211f Administrator.

Clocks! Clocks! Clocks!

FEW Fancy Metal Clocks for sale, at the store of John H. Couch, for available funds. An awful discount made for cash! No charge made for examining the article. For price, inquire at the store, of
JOSEPH WATT.
Oct. 29th, 1846. 201f.

Notice

HEREBY forbid all persons from improving, or intruding upon any part or parcel of the claim made by HENRY WILLIAMSON on the 15th day of February, 1845, situated near Fort Vancouver—a description of which claim may be found recorded on page 111 of the Land Claim Record Book, at the Recorder's office in Oregon City. All persons are also cautioned against purchasing any portion of the above claim of any person except the subscriber, during said Williamson's absence.

M. R. ALDERMAN, Agent for
HENRY WILLIAMSON.
Nov. 12, 1846.—21—21.

Medical.

D. R. A. R. T. LOCEY, Physician and Surgeon, respectfully tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Oregon City and vicinity, as a regular "Botanic Physician."

He has long since discarded the use of the murderous lancet, and with it the belief, that in "shedding man's blood," to restore life and health to his decayed and wasted energies, he can act in accordance with the principles of common humanity, or the dictates of reason or philosophy. He believes in purifying the currents of life, which are the seat of health or disease; and an accumulated experience of eighteen years practice in the States, has convinced him that, in Nature's ample garden, may be found herbs and plants of sufficient variety and efficacy, to remove, (by timely application,) any of the whole family of diseases to which man's frail nature is subject. Though bred to the study of mineral medicines, as are others, yet, from his knowledge of their effects, from conviction and choice, he has long since renounced, and denounced, the use of the bone rotting, flesh consuming minerals, falsely called remedies, which generate cramps and convulsions, and, in their consequences, subject the constitution to many abiding evils, to nervous excitement and debility, gradual consumption, and premature death.

Acting as Nature's ministers of relief, his medicines are prepared to stand the severest test. The subscriber is willing to stake on the result of the timely application of his remedies to the most inveterate diseases, his reputation as a practical physician, and his honor as a man. He will pay particular attention to the diseases of women and children, to which he has devoted much time. Obstetric cases promptly attended to in the City and country. Office and residence on Water-street, at the late residence of Mr. P. H. Hatch, where he may at all times be found, unless professionally absent.

Oct. 29, 1846. 3m20

For Sale—By PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THAT most eligible and desirable claim situated on the banks of the Cattlepoodle river (called the Oaks). It is most advantageously situated for a large dairy, having a splendid range for stock and hogs. It is well wooded with the finest Oak in the country. On the claim are two log houses, one 28 by 14—the other 18 by 14—pig sties—framed barn, 52 by 27—also a house, wood prepared out of cedar, 40 by 25—and about 40 acres of land inclosed. The house is situated about 400 yards from the Cattlepoodle, and about half mile from the Columbia, and within three hours ride of Vancouver. This claim will be disposed of at a moderate price. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

A. LEE LEWIS.

The Oaks, Nov. 6, 1846.—211f

Dissolution.

THE HAT MANUFACTORY, by John Travers and William Glaser, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. GLASER,
JOHN TRAVERS.

TO CUSTOMERS.

The Manufactory of Hats will be carried on at the old stand by WM. GLASER, who has taken charge of the entire stock, and assumed the debts of the firm. Orders filled at the shortest notice.

W. GLASER.
Oregon City, Oct. 24th, 1846. 201f

Proposals for Locating the Seat of Government.

PURSUANT to a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, I hereby give notice, that sealed proposals, endorsed, "Proposals for locating the seat of Government," will be received at the Secretary's office, until Monday, the 30th day of November next, from all persons who may desire to give donations to the Government for the purpose of erecting Public Buildings and locating the seat of Government. Said proposals to state the amount proposed to be given—the kind of property in which it is to be paid, and the object for which the donation is intended, together with all the conditions connected therewith.

Given under my hand, at Oregon City, this twelfth day of October, 1846.

By the Governor. GEO. ABERNETHY.
FREDERICK PAIGO, Secretary. 19—41

Wagon and Cart Tire.

BAR IRON, suitable for Wagon and Cart Tire, assorted sizes, for sale at the Brick Store, Oregon City. Oct. 15, 1846. 191f

A. L. Lewis—LAND SURVEYOR.

A. L. respectfully announces to the public that he is ready at any time to survey any claims or landed property, when called upon. All orders forwarded to A. L. L., at the Oaks, below Vancouver, will be attended to. Sept. 29, 1846.—181f

A. L. LOVEJOY. A. A. SKINNER

LOVEJOY AND SKINNER,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery, Oregon City, Having this day entered into co-partnership in the business of the Law, under the above style and name, L. and S. will attend to any professional business entrusted to their care; and will practice in the Supreme and Criminal Courts of Oregon Territory, and in the several County Courts.

Oct. 15, 1846. 191f.

For Sale!!!

MY SAW MILL, situated near the county road leading from Tuality Plains to Souvie's Island, about six miles from the latter place, and three from the former. The Mill is ready to go into operation as soon as the rains commence, and will run six months in the year, or the whole year, by the addition of an over-shot wheel, there being sufficient fall for one of thirty feet!!! There is also upon the same claim several other Mill situations, with sufficient fall to run any kind of machinery. This property will be sold very cheap. For terms, apply to
Oct. 16th, 1846.—201f CHARLES McKAY.

LINN CITY HOTEL.

THE undersigned proprietor of the LINN CITY HOTEL, being permanently located, respectfully invites the citizens of Oregon to give him a call. Country produce will be taken in payment of dues. Having purchased the Ferry, I will fulfill the various contracts already entered into; and ferry my traveling customers free of expense.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that the ferry shall be punctually attended to, and every effort made to deserve the patronage of its old customers, and the community generally.

Oct. 15. 19 1f. A. H. FRIER.

CITY HOTEL,

BY H. M. KNIGHTON,
Oregon City.

The traveling community are respectfully invited to call. The City Hotel is undergoing repairs, and the proprietor feels safe in saying that when completed, his customers will feel more comfortable, as every necessary attention will be rendered to make them so. His table shall not be surpassed in the territory. Those who favor him with a call from the west side of the river, will receive horse forage free.

Jan. 30, 1846—11f

Tavern and Tannery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Oregon, that the undersigned is now occupying the stand formerly kept by Mulky, on the west side of the river, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may call on him. Terms—Ready pay, 25 cents per meal. Price for horse over night, 75 cents. All kinds of produce will be received for the same.

Also, 1,000 Hides Wanted, which he will tan on shares, or cash or store pay will be given. Hides will be received at any time at the above stand, and also, Hides coming down the river, can be left at Mr. Sharp's shop, above the Falls, where the undersigned will receive them.

C. D. SMITH.

Linn City, April 30, 1846.—71f.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

\$10,000 Reward for every one to attend to his own business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public at large, that he has established himself in the Blacksmithing in general, in Oregon City, where he will keep on hand an assortment of Plows, which cannot be surpassed in the States. Persons wishing to purchase plows, can be accommodated with them, finished or unfinished. Also, Patent Fitch Saws, Hoes, Axes, and all kinds of mechanics' tools. As the subscriber has had long experience in machinery, he feels himself competent to execute all kinds of mechanical work, shingle machines, and thrashing machines of the best approved patents.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves on Main street, Oregon City.

D. C. INGLES.

February 19, 1846—21f

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his valuable claim, in Tuality plains, for sale. There are on the claim 80 acres in cultivation, under a good fence, with a log-cabin thereon, and also timber for a framed dwelling and barn, a quantity of shingles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm, will do well to visit the above, as it will be sold on good terms. For further particulars, inquire of Wm. Burrows, on the adjoining claim, or of the subscriber, at Portland. May 28, 1846—91f

A. COOK.

WAGON AND CART BOXES, for sale at the Brick Store, Oregon City, Oct. 15, 1846. 191f

Farm for Sale.

THAT superior and most desirable claim, situated on the Yamhill river, and occupied by the subscriber, is offered for sale on favorable terms. It is situated at about the center of Yamhill county, well watered, and the best timber in Oregon. The fences are superior, and buildings good. For price and terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

RANSOM CLARK.

Yamhill, Sept. 10th, 1846.—171f.

Farm to Let.

THE subscriber has two fields, containing 60 acres each, of old ground, equal to the best in Oregon, with good houses, barns, and out houses, which he is desirous of renting early in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, on the Yamhill river.

RANSOM CLARK.

Yamhill, Sept. 10th, 1846.—161f.

Produce for Sale.

WHEAT, Oats, Corn, Pease, White Beans, and Potatoes. Also, Bacon, Salt Pork, Pork Hogs, and Breeding Sows.

Apply to the subscriber, at his house on the Yamhill river
RANSOM CLARK.
Yamhill, Sept. 10th, 1846.—171f.

The Oregon Spectator.

TERMS—Five dollars in advance; if not paid until the expiration of three months, six dollars, and if not paid at the expiration of six months, the director reserve the right to discontinue.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square of sixteen lines or less, for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. All kinds of JOB WORK handsomely executed at the shortest notice—payment in advance.

For the Oregon Spectator.
NEW COLUMBIA.

The "Lion" yet remains away;
Nor "Star" illumine our desert way:
He finds supplies in India's clime;
They shine on other lands sublime.
Success to the land that's enlightened and free;
Success Old Columbia, success unto thee.

Brittania's light is on the wane;
France reels with folly's wild insane;
Rome's not, and Jewish Canaan,
Alas! and mighty Babylon!
Success to my country, she's prosperous and free,
Success Old Columbia, success unto thee.

"God is in Heaven, men below"—
A nation's glory is to show
Goodness and truth—'tis sin brings down
Insulted Heaven's dreadful frown.
Success to the nation that's virtuous and free,
Success New Columbia, success unto thee.

Would New Columbia then exceed
All realms in might, let every deed
Be wise and good—'tis sin brings down
Insulted Heaven's dreadful frown.
Success to my country—she's happy and free,
The fairest that is—the last that 's to be.
Oct., 1846. M. J. D.

JAPAN.

VISIT OF THE U. S. S. COLUMBUS.—The U. S. Ship of the line Columbus, 100 guns, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore James Biddle, commanding U. S. East India Squadron, arrived in our waters on Wednesday morning and anchored in the outer roads. She is from China, via Japan, forty-three days from Jeddo, which place Commodore Biddle visited with the design of opening intercourse with the Emperor of Japan, by forwarding him a letter from the United States Government. The ship anchored some distance below the city for want of proper charts and the indisposition of the authorities to allow her to come nearer. The communication was forwarded to the Emperor, explaining the objects of the visit, to which he replied, that he had heard of the United States, that they were a flourishing and great nation, and that he hoped they would continue to be prosperous, but declined any closer relations with them. The only foreign trade that would be allowed was with the Dutch and Chinese. He begged the ship would supply herself with what she wanted speedily, up anchor, be off, and never return. Landing was disallowed, but the ship was supplied with such as the country afforded, wood, water, poultry, eggs, and vegetables, for which neither pay nor presents were received in return. Nothing like trade was allowed with the numerous visitors that came on board. Even presents of coin, &c., that Jack gave some of the shore people, were afterwards returned. The only productions of the country obtained were a parcel of presents sent by the Emperor to the Commodore, which were declined by him. The Japanese officer having them in charge dared not return without delivering them, as it was at the dusk of the evening, he threw his packet into one of the quarter boats and pulled off for the shore as fast as possible. There being no way to return it, the contents were divided among the officers, but they contained nothing of much value or skill in workmanship.

The Japanese had heard of the intended visit of the Columbus, but seemed somewhat surprised at her dimensions. She was visited by many of the inhabitants, evidently with the Emperor's permission, but there were no females among them. And boats were kept about her, as in the case of the Manhattan, but they were not of force to resist a man-of-war. The men are represented as a fine, athletic race, inquisitive and intelligent. The shore off which the Columbia lay was rocky, but wooded, fertile, and apparently well cultivated. Hogs and bullocks were not to be had, though other supplies were plentiful. The Columbus lay there ten days and then sailed for this place. The Vincennes was subjected to similar treatment.

These are all the particulars we have as yet gathered of this visit to Japan. The result shows that it met with no better success than the previous attempts, and that the Japanese are determined to persevere in their exclusive policy, content with the amount of their present intercourse with Christendom, through the agents of the Dutch factory at Nagasaki. In looking at the result of the contact of the European races with the native powers of India and China, one cannot but admire the politeness of the Japanese. Every visitor is treated hospitably, but kept on board his own vessel. Compliments are met with compli-

ments, wants gratuitously supplied, and not a shadow of real complaint given. Christendom will find this peaceful, gentlemanly demeanor, a stronger barrier to their attempts at securing a diplomatic and trading foothold than were all the elephants and sabres of India, or the unwieldy war-junks and pompous proclamations of the Chinese. As yet not even the most frivolous pretext for force, or even pushing negotiations has been given. How long Japan will be enabled to maintain herself as a *terra incognita* is a problem of great interest to us lovers of something new. In the present age it is almost the only country there would be any excitement in visiting, or that could furnish a taking book.

The Columbus and Vincennes have both suffered somewhat from the diseases of the eastern climate, although the weather at Japan and hence has been very fine. Since leaving the U. States about twenty men have died on board the former, and she has now a large number on the sick list—mostly down with the scurvy or diarrhea and dysentery. The crew generally are feeble, having been for the last ninety days on salt provisions. They, undoubtedly, will speedily recruit under the regenerating influence of our trades and markets.—*Polynesian*, Sept. 12th.

CALIFORNIA.

The revenues of California, under the old regime 1844 and '45, amounted to about \$200,000, which has been chiefly absorbed by the military and their partizans. The average annual duties for the last ten years have been \$85,000—last year they amounted to \$135,000—an enormous tax upon an impoverished country of ten thousand inhabitants. The public debt is about \$150,000, mostly acknowledged military claims. Previous to the reduction of the tariff by American authorities, the inhabitants were obliged to pay the following enormous rates for the necessities of life. American prints, 75 cents per yard—common cotton, 50 do—ticking \$1 per yard—cheapest broadcloth, \$12 per yard—coffee, 37½ cents per lb.—sugar, 25 cents per lb.—flour, \$18—shot 37½ cents per lb.—powder, \$3.—The reduction of the duties to the American standard, will have the effect to greatly increase the consumption, and ultimately to bring the prices of foreign goods to the average of this place.

The country is rich in mineral resources—mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, sulphur and quicksilver are being rapidly discovered. Two of rich quicksilver ore, yielding 30 per cent of pure metal, are now in operation, one to the north and the other on the south side of San Francisco Bay. 2000 lbs. have already been extracted from the latter. The neighborhood of the quicksilver mines to those of the precious metals, will greatly enhance the profits of working them, and if very productive, reduce the value of the Rothschild monopoly in Europe. The facilities of exportation from their vicinity to a noble harbor, are unrivaled. No less than seventy announcements of mines were made to the Alcalde of San Jose within the five months previous to June last. In the rear of Pueblo de los Angeles there exists a gold "Placer" or washing, said to be eighteen leagues square. By the laws of Mexico, this cannot be held as a mine, but is free to the industry of any one. The most indolent Indian, it is said, by washing the sands, can get his 12 reals worth of gold per day. Many thousand dollars have already been exported to the United States.

The Hudson Bay Co. have sold out their establishment at San Francisco to Messrs. Howard & Mellus. Mr. Leidesdorff, late U. S. Vice Consul, has erected buildings at the Bay at an expense of \$15,000, and has a valuable contract for supplying the Russian Fur Co. with beef, flour, and provisions.—*Polynesian*.

MORAL GREATNESS.—There are two points which test the moral greatness of men. The one is high elevation in prosperity, the other deep depression in adversity. He, who, when every thing is flourishing, can remain the same unassuming, unpretending man, humbly but firmly discharging the duties of his station, devoid of haughtiness and pride; and he, who, when every thing is prostrate, can retain his self respect, firmness and resolve, perseveringly discharging present duty without servility or meanness, is the great man. Such a one is centered in himself. He is a man in the true sense of the word.

GENERAL NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—Gen. Castro has been deserted by his troops and obliged to take refuge in the Mexican territory, with a number of outlaws with him.

The old inhabitants are becoming satisfied with the change of government. The crops thus far, are good, and wheat was abundant.

The attention of the citizens of California, numbering about 10,000, of whom nearly 2,000 are from the U. S., is called to the formation of a colonial government, with a constitution to be adopted by a general convention with the ultimate view of applying to Congress for their formal recognition of the territory and to receive a delegate from them. The Rev. Walter Colton, Chaplain to the Congress, is a U. S. justice, and with his associate, Mr. Price, has put a peremptory veto upon the sale of ardent spirits, prohibiting all store and shop keepers, and publicans from keeping or selling or disposing in any way of liquors or wines of any description, under penalty of fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the magistrate.

Talbot H. Green, Esq., has been appointed Collector for Monterey.

A fortification, named "Fort Stockton" has been erected at Monterey, commanding the town and harbor. It mounts 13 guns, including 4 68's, and is surrounded by a ditch 7 feet deep.

The war in California is now considered at an end, and nothing now remains but to secure a good government for a territory won without a blow.

LITTLE LESSONS FOR LITTLE POLITICIANS.

From Punch

In Words of One Syllable.—There was once a very bad boy, and his name was Peel. He would go and slide on the scale, though he had been told it was a bad thing to do, but he would not mind what was said to him. Some big boys tried to trip him up, and I am sure that he will fall some day, if he will be a bad boy and still slide on the scale. He has been told that if he does not mind he will be sure to fall in, but he says he does not care, for he knows some Whig boys who will be glad to help to get him out. Peel is a rude boy. You ought not to do the same as he does.

In Words of One and Two Syllables.—Mas-ter Har-ry Brough-am was ve-ry fond of throw-ing stones and let-ting off squibs, and would not mind his Punch. He would of-ten be ve-ry cru-el to oth-er boys, and he would run af-ter Mas-ter Camp-bell for the pur-pose of beat-ing him. He would ask Mas-ter Lind-hurst to help him to wor-ry poor Mas-ter Camp-bell. But Har-ry Brough-am was a cle-ver boy, though he was al-ways in dis-grace for his tricks. He would try ve-ry hard to take the place of oth-er boys; but he was so gid-dy he would not keep what he got. He had a quar-rel with Mas-ter Mel-bourne, in which he came off the worst, and he was made to stand up like a dunce on a form, though he said ve-ry rudely if it had been a bench he would have been quite con-tent, for to get up-on the bench was all he want-ed. Was not Har-ry Brough-am a ve-ry naugh-ty boy?

Lit-tle James Gra-ham was a sly fel-low. He would pre-tend to mind his let-ters, but he would be all the while look-ing o-ver the let-ters that did not be-long to him. One day he was caught out, and was well whip-ped. This serv-ed him right, and if he does the same thing a-gain, we will help to whip him as he de-serves.

FLATTERY is the great sin of the American press. The man whom fashion scorns to-day, by sudden elevation to a position of consequence and power, will receive the huzzas of the crowd to-morrow, while fulsome adulation will flow from a thousand fawning lips and sycophant pens. The reformed drunkard or gambler suddenly becomes a god—the senator elect more than Cicero—and the poor fool who, by chance, stumbles upon a fortune, becomes at once the honored and the liveried ornament of the selectest society.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

THE LAW.—The Boston Transcript gives a new definition, or description, of law—saying that it is "a wonderful machine which sharpens men's ideas, makes them throw away two dollars for a very dim prospect of preserving one, and keeps a certain number of human beings of another class employed in gilding on a black board the word office."

ORDER IN LAHAINA.—Our correspondent writes us the following gratifying intelligence:

Lahaina, Sept. 5.

"You cannot imagine how proud we feel in Lahaina once more to see good old quiet times, such as were in the days of Hoapili. We have no rum, and of course no rows and noise. It is a rare thing now to see a drunken sailor, or a boisterous, abusive sailor in our streets. All is quiet and peaceful.—God grant that we may never again be cursed and afflicted with intoxicating liquors. Oh, why will man, for a few blighting dollars, destroy the peace of a whole community, and fix on the poor sailor the curse of drunkenness and debauchery, by selling that pestiferous poison?"

Where is principle? Where is benevolence? Where is sympathy for sufferers? when men will hold out the glass to their neighbor only to get his money and push him into the gutter, yea, into all that is debasing, degrading and disgusting, into moral wretchedness a thousand fold worse than the filthiest gutter. I do hope no such man will be found in Lahaina henceforward and forever."—*Polynesian*.

AS GOOD AS ÆSOP.—The Nantucket Islander says the following story was lately told by a reformed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards:

"A mouse ranging about a brewery, happening to fall into a vat of beer, was in imminent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied it is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you. The mouse replied, that fate would be much better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fume of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called on the mouse to come out—'You, sir, did you not promise that I should eat you?' 'Ah!' replied the mouse, 'but you know I was in liquor at the time.'"

THE WHALE FISHERY.—We learn from the annual statement of the condition of the United States Whale Fishery, contained in the Whalemens' Shipping List, that the whole number of vessels now employed in the fishery from all ports in the U. S. includes 680 ships and barks, 34 brigs, 22 schooners and one sloop—making an aggregate of 233,262 tons—showing an increase of 15,607 tons during the past year, and an increase of 33,115 tons since Jan. 1, 1844.

The imports from this branch of commerce during the past year have been:—157,917 bbls. of sperm oil; 272,730 bbls. whale oil; and 3,167,142 lbs. of whalebone.

☞ Happily in the moral world as in the material one, the warring elements have their prescribed bounds, and the "flood of grief decreaseth, when it can swell no higher;" but it is only in retrospection we can bring ourselves to believe in this obvious truth. The young and untried heart hugs itself in the bitterness of its emotions, and takes a pride in believing that its anguish can but end with its existence; and it is not until time hath almost steeped our senses in forgetfulness, that we discover the mutability of all human passions.

☞ A young poet in Cleaveland (Ohio) has fallen in love for the second time. It may be true that "true love never runs smooth," but this can't be said of his poetry—

"o wunst i luvd a nuther girl
Her name it was murriher (Maria)
but betsy dear my lov for u
is 45 times more higher."

☞ "Mrs. Grimes, lend me your tub." "Can't do it; all the hoops are off; besides, I never had one, because I wash in a barrel." This reminds us of the Dutchman. "I comes home, ant I fints my wife wide open, ant to too fast ashleep. I fints my neighbor's poonkins proke into my hog patch, ant I picks up a hog, and I preaks it oper every rail's pack in de field, and dey run to der tuffyul, as if te fence vas behint 'em."

IRISH EVIDENCE.—"Pray, my good man," said a Judge to an Irishman, who was a witness on a trial, "what did pass between you and the prisoner?" "Oh! then, plase your lordship," says Pat, "sure I sees Phelim a top of the wall." "Paddy," said he; "What?" says I; "Here," says he; "Where?" says I; "What?" says he; "Hush!" says I; and that's all, plase your lordship."